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U.S. Stresses NATO Role on Arms Pact

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials emphasized Friday that a Soviet proposal to eliminate medium- and shorter-range missiles from Europe would not be accepted without the full approval of the NATO allies, while President Ronald Reagan expressed optimism about reaching an agreement.

"We've narrowed the gap a little more," Mr. Reagan said after he was briefed in California by Secretary of State George F. Shultz on the Soviet offer.

Mr. Reagan said there must be a "substantial agreement" ready for signature before a summit meeting could be held.

Meanwhile, Kenneth L. Adelman, the head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, stressed Friday that "President Reagan is not going to sacrifice the interests of Europeans for having a summit."

Mr. Adelman, who accompanied Mr. Shultz on his visit to Moscow, said he thought that the Europeans were justified in feeling nervous about an agreement that included removing the shorter-range missiles because the Soviet bloc had greater conventional forces.

In Warsaw, Senator Sam Nunn,

chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, also expressed reservations Friday about any agreement to remove the shorter-range missiles from Europe.

Mr. Nunn said that a balance of conventional military forces in Europe between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact should be a precondition to a final decision on eliminating all nuclear weapons from the continent under any new arms control agreement.

"We ought to declare that one of the things we are going to look at before we complete the drawdown" of medium-range missiles "is the

conventional weapons and chemical weapons balance," Mr. Nunn said.

"We have to emphasize conventional arms control parallel to, if not a condition precedent to, going much further than we've gone on INF on the nuclear side," he said. "We have to have some very substantial reductions by the Soviets."

Mr. Nunn criticized the Western alliance for failing to address the imbalance in conventional forces and said its lack of action was being exploited by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

"It really is quite inexcusable," he said, "for NATO to be in this position where we have not even thought through or discussed in any kind of comprehensive way what our conventional arms control position is."

Mr. Nunn made his comments on the last day of a trip through Poland, Czechoslovakia and Romania in which he discussed arms control with political and military leaders.

At a stopover in Geneva, Mr. Nunn also said there was the need for some "real soul-searching" by NATO if it wants to "stop short of zero-zero" in shorter-range nuclear missiles, perhaps leaving both sides with 100 or more.

"Unless NATO also says we are enthusiastically also going to deploy these shorter-range systems," he said, "there is no need to say that to the Soviets. There is no need in the world for NATO to say no we will not go to zero but on the other hand to say we will not have any shorter-range systems. That would be the ultimate in absurdity."



Soldiers Protect Christian Pilgrims in Jerusalem
Israeli soldiers stood near Christian pilgrims on the Via Dolorosa, or the Way of Sorrows, during a Good Friday procession in the Old City of Jerusalem. According to tradition, it is the route that Jesus took with his cross to the hill of Golgotha, where he was crucified with two criminals.

U.S. Move Hits TVs, Computers

100% Tariff On 4 Classes of Japan's Exports

SANTA BARBARA, California — President Ronald Reagan, retaliating against alleged violations of an agreement on semiconductor chips, imposed 100 percent tariffs Friday on four categories of Japanese-made goods.

Products affected are certain color televisions, drills and other power tools, home computers and portable, or lap-top, computers.

Mr. Reagan said the tariffs, which will in effect double the cost of the goods, will cover \$300 million in annual sales. They take effect immediately, and will include some items already in warehouses in the United States.

The list of items was cut down from an initial compilation that had included refrigerators, film, computer disks and automobile stereos.

The Japanese Embassy said Tokyo was "deeply disappointed" by the trade actions.

"It is regrettable," said the statement, "that the U.S. government's decision is based on a lopsided interpretation of the arrangement and that the U.S. government did not take into account recent positive developments, which were demonstrated by the Japanese government."

The tariff announcement was only one of several events Friday that touched on trade issues with Asia. In Tokyo, the U.S. agriculture secretary, Richard Lyng, asked the Japanese to open their markets to rice, beef and citrus products from abroad. In Seoul, the government announced an economic plan to wean South Korea away from its export dependency. [Page 5.]

The action by Mr. Reagan highlights the most serious trade conflict between the United States and Japan since World War II, and comes as the U.S. deficit in merchandise trade continues to widen despite the falling dollar.

The deficit was a record \$166.3 billion last year, about one-third of that in trade with Japan.

The president had announced March 27 that the United States would impose tariffs to offset losses suffered by American semiconductor producers as a result of what the administration says are violations of the 1986 agreement.

Under that agreement, Japan

Kiosk Fanfani Forms Cabinet in Italy

ROME (UPI) — Amintore Fanfani presented his new government to President Francesco Cossiga on Friday following the refusal of every party except his own Christian Democrats to join.

The new government's essential purpose will be to oversee national elections expected to be called for June, a year ahead of schedule.

For Allies in Europe, A Dilemma on Missiles

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — As they shape their responses to proposals for the elimination of all Soviet and American ballistic missiles in Europe, the major West European allies are profoundly reluctant to follow the Reagan administration while equally eager to strengthen their strategic links to the United States.

At the governmental level in Bonn, Paris and London, there is something approaching dread that the Reagan administration, partly out of domestic political necessity, is making decisions that will lead to a radically diminished American commitment to the defense of Europe.

"These are momentous times," commented a West European envoy, sounding gloomy.

The abolition of medium-range and possibly shorter-range missiles would be a grand stride toward President Ronald Reagan's vision of a world freed of nuclear weapons in which peace-loving nations would devote themselves to defense, not apocalyptic destruction. In the phrase of one unconvinced French official, Europe would become a "shop window," a testing ground, for this nuclear utopia.

As cold-eyed European strategists see it, a Western Europe stripped of American missiles will leave the Atlantic alliance in poor shape to sustain a doctrine adopted in 1967 that vowed "a flexible and balanced range of appropriate responses, conventional and nuclear, at all levels of aggression or threats of aggression."

Refined over the years, the theory of "flexible response" envisages a ladder of graduated zipsotes to a Warsaw Pact attack on Western Europe, with American troops acting as a "trip wire," automati-

cally implicating the United States in hostilities.

But with medium-range and shorter-range missiles eliminated, most rungs of the ladder would be gone, leaving nuclear artillery at the bottom and U.S.-based intercontinental missiles at the top.

Another strategic concept now left in tatters was first formalized in

NEWS ANALYSIS

December 1979 when the North Atlantic Treaty Organization resolved to deploy American medium-range missiles in Western Europe. Although it was motivated by the Soviet Union's buildup of SS-20 missiles, NATO's so-called Integrated Decision Document made it clear that some U.S. missiles would be needed even if all of the Soviet systems were removed.

The 1979 decision was conditioned by the Soviet Union's achievement of nuclear parity with the United States. This raised fears that the Soviet Union could use its strategic forces to hold the United States at bay while it subdued Western Europe — or threatened to do so — with its bigger conventional forces and shorter-range nuclear systems.

An American president would thus face the agonizing choice of unleashing strategic missiles at the Soviet Union, inviting retaliation on U.S. cities, or seeing Western Europe overrun. By having an American missile in Western Europe — the Pershing-2 — that could strike the Soviet sanctuary, NATO planners in 1979 hoped to deter the Russians and "couple" the United States to the defense of Europe.

The allies have, with varying degrees of reluctance, accepted the "zero option" that would eliminate

all intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

China and Japan have expressed concern about the "zero" force of SS-20 intermediate-range missiles in Asia, and have said the elimination of such weapons in Europe should be accompanied by similar disarmament in Asia.

In West Germany, Defense Minister Manfred Wörner was quoted as saying Friday that Western Europe could not give up nuclear weapons until it reached a balance.

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Detail from icon c.1300 of St. John the Baptist. Source: Melikian reports on Byzantine exhibitions in London. Page 7.

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 - Australia and Asia have joined the privatization bandwagon. Page 5.

U.S. to Allow Patents On New Forms of Life

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government, in a decision with broad moral and ethical implications, has said it is clearing the way for inventors to patent new forms of animal life created through gene splicing.

The policy, detailed Thursday by the Commerce Department, would allow the patenting of animals with new traits produced by a variety of new reproductive technologies, including genetic engineering.

The policy was adopted by the department's Patent and Trademark Office and is scheduled to be published Tuesday. It will make the United States the first country to patent animals.

The policy specifically bars the patenting of new genetic characteristics in humans. But one official of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office acknowledged that the decision could eventually lead to commercial protection of new human traits.

"The decision says higher life forms will be considered and it could be extrapolated to human beings," said Charles E. Van Horn, director of organic chemistry and biotechnology in the patent office. "But for the time being, we are not going to consider applications involving human life."

A coalition of animal welfare and public policy groups led by the Humane Society of the United States and the Foundation on Economic Trends in Washington was formed Thursday to block the policy.

"One can infer from this decision that the entire creative process in higher forms of life, including human life, is going to be redirected or controlled to satisfy purely human ends," said Dr. Michael Fox, a veterinarian and scientific director of the Humane Society. "We are not only playing God, we are assuming dominion over God."

The policy has important economic consequences for the biotechnology industry and for agriculture, the fields in which much of the research is being conducted, according to scientists and farming experts.

The policy recognizes the pace of breakthroughs in reproductive technologies involving animals. Genes from different species are

mixed to reduce the time normally needed to produce such commercially valuable traits as the capability of a cow to give more milk, or of a pig to have less fat.

It often takes years to produce such traits if natural, selective breeding is used, the scientists said.

The research also opens the possibility of creating entirely new kinds of livestock. Scientists say that the technology will eventually make it possible to mix animal, plant, microbial and human genes into animal embryos to produce custom-designed animals.

For example, researchers at the Department of Agriculture's research station in Beltsville, Maryland, have inserted a human growth hormone gene into pig embryos to make pigs grow faster.

The experiment produced a line of pigs that passed the human trait to their offspring. The animals are leaner than naturally bred pigs, but they suffer from several debilitating ailments, including crossed eyes, severe arthritis in the joints and susceptibility to disease.

In several other universities and private laboratories, scientists are developing methods to clone precise replicas of cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and other livestock by carefully



Student Protesters Clash With Police in South Korea
About 3,000 students demonstrated Friday in Seoul to demand the resignation of President Chun Doo Hwan and to show their opposition to his decision to shelve plans for constitutional change. The students fought with more than 1,200 policemen.

Maker of 'Bag Lady' Doll Gets Dressing Down From U.S. Group

By James McBride
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — To hear a California doll manufacturer, Donald Gourley, tell it, it is a piece of art, like a painting or a symphony. But what he calls a piece of art has caused a national flap.

"Outrageous," said Kip Tiernan, 60, the founder of Rosie's Place shelter for the homeless in Boston, the city where the controversy began. "The ultimate in vulgarity and poor taste," added The Boston Globe.

At issue is the "Bag Lady" doll, created by one of Mr. Gourley's sons, Ryan, and sold in approximately 2,500 retail outlets as part of a line of dolls called "Ryan's Friends."

About 9,000 have been made. They cost from \$40 to \$500, depending upon the size. The doll has raised the ire of advocates for

the nation's estimated three million to six million homeless.

Homeless women are commonly known as bag ladies because of the shopping bags in which they often carry their possessions.

"This guy and his company have taken a fragile population and exploited it," Ms. Tiernan said.

Chris Sprowal, the president of the National Union of the Homeless, said, "It speaks to the kind of times and country we live in to take people's misery and make a profit from it."

The organization has picketed the warehouse of Mr. Gourley's Los Angeles-based Sher-Staff Products Inc. It also has vowed to picket stores in Boston, New York, Washington, Los Angeles, New Orleans and about nine other cities where the doll is sold until it is discontinued.

The controversy began in late March, when a homeless person spotted one of the

dolls in a window of Noah's, a toy shop in Boston's Copley Place mall, where Tiffany & Co., Neiman-Marcus and other upscale retail stores have outlets. The doll was dressed in trinkets, mismatched socks and ragtag clothes.

Shortly thereafter, the owner of the shop, Albert J. Gardetto, 55, found himself facing a picket line.

"If I really thought that doll was offensive," Mr. Gardetto said, "I would not have it in my store." Mr. Gardetto called the doll an "objet d'art" and donated \$100 to Rosie's Place. His check was returned, accompanied by a scathing letter from Ms. Tiernan.

"To offer us money," Ms. Tiernan wrote, "is to add insult to the injury you have already created in our fragile community." Mr. Gardetto then withdrew the donation.

Mr. Gourley, the manufacturer, said that

the company did not intend to stop selling the doll.

"The artist has a right," he said. "When we developed the bag lady, there was no intention of it being a homeless person. Bag ladies are a part of America."

Maria Foscarinis, the Washington counsel to the National Coalition for the Homeless, said: "It's the type of bizarre contradiction that arrives when you have a social problem that is not adequately being addressed."

She added: "Homelessness is not a fad. It is not a joke. It is not something you can turn into a doll you can sell for the amusement of a high-class society."

In Washington, the doll is sold at Flights of Fancy. The owner of the shop, Moe Erfani, said he had stocked the "Ryan's Friends" line for about a year and had carried the "Bag Lady" doll for three months, selling two. Two are in stock: The

smaller one, about 20 inches (about 50 centimeters) tall, sells for \$49, and the 3-foot (90 centimeter) doll sells for \$110.

"I just think it's a piece of art," he said.

Janet Proffitt, a marketing executive for Sher-Staff, said: "We're not trying to make fun of anyone. I have sold it for a year and a half in the gift-market circuit. It's a most popular doll. It's popular with women."

"It's a lady that doesn't dress well," she said. "Women tend to call this character 'bag lady.' It's a term that does not connote homelessness. In the circles I travel in, people call women bag ladies all the time. The doll is cute. The doll is cute. The doll just doesn't know how to dress."

Ms. Tiernan said: "The dolls are not cute. Homelessness is not cute. It never was and it's never going to be. There is no rationale for selling something that depicts a national atrocity."

Troops End Their Revolt In Argentina

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — About 130 rebellious Argentine troops ended on Friday an uprising against President Raul Alfonsin's government over human rights trials of military officers, the army command said.

Defense Minister José Horacio Jauregui said the situation has been "definitively solved." He said the situation at the Campo de Mayo infantry school in Buenos Aires would be "normalized in short."

An instructor there who had sought to get students to back the rebellious troops has been removed.

Congressional leaders said that it would probably not be necessary to declare a state of siege, which had been sought by the government.

Earlier Friday, the government declared an army alert and said it would send a bill to Congress providing for a state of siege.

Military officers had said that army units in Buenos Aires and Misiones Provinces had supported the rebellious regiment in the central city of Córdoba.

The leader of the mutiny, Major Ernesto Barreiro, 40, who was cashiered out of the armed forces on Thursday, had already fled from the army camp where the mutiny started.

No details were given of the escape by Mr. Barreiro, who had taken refuge Thursday in the army camp outside. He is believed to have gone to the capital to seek support for the rebellion.

Mr. Alfonsin had put the army on alert to prevent the revolt from spreading beyond the 14th Airborne Infantry regiment camp at the 3d Army Corps headquarters in Córdoba, 440 miles (770 kilometers) northwest of Buenos Aires.

About 150,000 people went into the streets of Buenos Aires on Friday to show support for Mr. Alfonsin and his civilian government.

His inauguration in December 1983 ended nearly eight years of military rule during which a campaign against leftists was waged and Argentina fought and lost a

national atrocity.

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107 Killed In Sri Lanka In Attack By Tamils

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka—Tamil militants attacked three buses and two trucks with machine guns and grenades on Friday, killing 107 persons, including women and children, the government announced.

Tilak Ratanakara, the chairman of the government Media Center, said it was believed that most of the victims were Sinhalese. Other officials said the Sinhalese were segregated from the Tamils and Moslems and then shot.

Mr. Ratanakara said several Tamil guerrillas stopped the three buses and two trucks on a jungle road near Aluth-Oya Village, 115 miles (186 kilometers) northwest of Colombo, the capital.

The army was called out to protect villagers and retrieve bodies in the area, he added.

Most of the victims had been returning home to Colombo from villages in the Trincomalee district after Tuesday's New Year celebrations with their relatives, Mr. Ratanakara said. The New Year holiday, which marks the Buddha's birth, is celebrated by both Tamils and Sinhalese.

The government had announced a 10-day cease-fire for the New Year and said its forces would not attack Tamil militants on land or by air. Tamil groups agreed to go along if soldiers did not attack, but both sides allege violations.

Tamils, who are mostly Hindu, allege discrimination in jobs, education and use of their Tamil language by the majority Buddhist Sinhalese. Tamils comprise 18 percent of the island's population.

Moderate Tamils want more autonomy for their communities in the north and east of Sri Lanka, where they predominate, while militants want a separate nation.



President Ronald Reagan and George P. Shultz after talks in Santa Barbara, California.

ALLIES: For West Europeans, a Dilemma Over U.S. and Soviet Missiles

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Soviet SS-20s and American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles from Europe.

But several West European foreign ministers indicated Thursday in Brussels that they did not share Secretary of State George P. Shultz's apparent inclination to accept Mikhail S. Gorbachev's proposal to abolish shorter-range systems as well.

The unenviable prospect of a "second zero option" on shorter-range systems, which would leave NATO exposed to the Warsaw Pact's numerical conventional superiority, has visibly stiffened the determination of the French and British governments to retain and strengthen their independent nuclear forces.

At the National Assembly in Paris, in a conspicuous demonstration of national unity, Socialist deputies joined the conservative majority in voting for a \$79 billion, five-year military plan that includes \$25 billion for nuclear weapons.

In Britain, with a national election on the horizon, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives are portraying the troubled Labor opposition, which wants to scrap nuclear weapons, as irresponsible.

Yet, as one NATO official in Brussels put it, "lots of our assumptions are under challenge." He added: "We are going to have to say we want nuclear weapons because we like them rather than we need them because the Soviets have them. Gorbachev has really pulled the skirts out from under us."

Such pro-nuclear, pro-deterrence forthrightness is possible in

Paris or from Mrs. Thatcher. But it is unthinkable in West Germany, where Chancellor Helmut Kohl has, since 1982, pledged to "make peace with ever fewer weapons." Nowhere in Europe is a government under more self-generated pressure to be seen to be in favor of arms-reduction agreements.

West Germany is the key to the question of shorter-range missiles, since most Soviet weapons in this category are aimed at the country and any new NATO ones would

have to be based there. In a larger sense the entire missile debate since 1979 has been about the defense predicament of West Germany, which has itself renounced nuclear weapons.

In public, Mr. Kohl has spoken in favor of "equal ceilings" for shorter-range systems; in private he is known to believe that new American shorter-range weapons might have to be based in West Germany to match the Soviet Union's superiority while 72 Per-

cent of the West German Air Force, might have to be modernized.

But should Mr. Reagan endorse the "second zero option" on shorter-range systems, he will effectively ally himself with Mr. Kohl's domestic opponents in the Social Democratic and Greens parties, which like the U.S. president, increasingly regard nuclear deterrence as "obsolete." Against such a coalition, Mr. Kohl would have little choice but to capitulate.

GENES: Patents on Life

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fully splitting embryos when they are only days old.

The ability to patent such developments, according to those familiar with the situation, could be worth billions of dollars to the inventors and companies that commercialize the technology.

The new policy stems from a 1980 decision in which the U.S. Supreme Court ruled, 5-4, that a General Electric Co. researcher could patent a bacterium that was genetically altered to digest crude oil. The organism was developed to combat oil spills.

The court ruled that Congress's original intent in establishing patent laws was to "include anything under the sun that is made by man."

The Patent Office reported Thursday that 15 applications had been received from inventors to patent animal life.

Scientists said the policy would help inventors and companies introduce new gene-altered animals to the market sooner because it would provide commercial protection for work and investment.

ARMS: U.S. Stresses NATO Role in Decision on Pact

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ance in conventional forces with the Warsaw Pact.

In an interview with the Bild newspaper, Mr. Wörner was quoted as saying that the greatest danger to the security of Western Europe came from the Warsaw Pact's superiority in nonnuclear forces.

"The Soviets have to reduce in this area," he said. "As long as there is no balance in conventional forces, then we cannot fully give up nuclear weapons."

Referring to the talks in Moscow, Mr. Wörner said: "The superpowers made a good step forward toward removing medium-range missiles. This would be, for the first time, real disarmament."

Richard N. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, said Friday that an agreement with the Soviet Union on removing medium-range nuclear weapons would still leave 4,600 nuclear weapons in Europe.

REBELS: Uprising Ends

(Continued from Page 1)

war with Britain over the Falkland Islands.

General Hector Rios Erenu, the army chief of staff, dismissed Lieutenant Colonel Luis Nicolas Polo, commander of the rebel camp, and Lieutenant Colonel Aldo Rico, an army instructor accused of urging cadets at the Campo de Maya infantry school to join the rebellion.

General Rios Erenu said the army was put on alert to counter disorder created both by the rebellion and the unsuccessful attempt by Colonel Rico to foment rebellion among 50 cadets under his command.

A rebel statement issued from the camp Thursday demanded amnesty for the approximately 250 military officers accused of human rights abuses and the resignation of General Rios Erenu.

Mr. Barreiro fled to the camp rather than testify in Córdoba federal court about atrocities committed at the La Perla detention camp under the military juntas that ruled Argentina after a coup in 1982. It is one of several regimental camps on the large army base six miles from the city.

Human rights groups say Mr. Barreiro was an officer at the camp and participated in abductions, torture and murder of suspected leftists during the campaigns against alleged leftist subversion. It had been considered likely that charges would be filed against him.

After Mr. Barreiro failed to appear in court, he was declared "in rebellion" and stripped of his rank. (Readers, AP)

COMPETE: U.S. Candidates and Parties Embrace a Fashionable New Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

dustries are far more fundamental problems, he said.

Mr. Hart's position has left his rivals in the Democratic race both room and incentive to take a position closer to that of the largest allied interest group, organized labor, which has argued for years that foreign governments and foreign businesses are raiding U.S. markets and stealing U.S. jobs.

Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, a Democrat whose state is the textbook model other governors cite for their own efforts at job-producing development strategies, shares Mr. Hart's skepticism about protectionist measures.

But in recent months, the other second-tier candidates — each hoping to establish himself as Mr. Hart's main rival — have almost leaptfrogged each other in finding rhetoric and proposals close to the labor position.

Representative Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri, has sponsored labor's favorite trade provision, a proposal that would levy stiff penalties on goods from nations such as Japan that fail to reduce their trade surpluses with the United States by a prescribed amount. In his announcement speech, Mr. Gephardt said he was not willing to "rely on the underdog mercies of our trading partners" and said he would make U.S. military assistance conditional on lessened competition from such countries as South Korea.

Another challenger, former Governor Bruce Babbitt of Arizona, has gone a step farther. When he declared, Mr. Babbitt said he would "tear up all the complicated trade agreements negotiated in the past and require each nation to balance its trade accounts — or else. If it failed to eliminate one-third of its trade surplus each year, it would face tariffs on its exports rising from 33 percent to 100 percent in three years."

The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, planning a second assault on the Democratic nomination, spotted another danger in letting "foreign goods enter our markets without many restrictions."

The profits from those sales, he said in a January speech, let foreign

KUWAIT SHIPS Get Soviet Registrations

(Continued from Page 1)

MOSCOW — Kuwait has transferred the registrations of five oil tankers to the Soviet Union and is hoping to transfer registrations of as many as eight others to the United States to prevent Iranian attacks, a Middle East source said Friday.

The report, by a source familiar with details of the transaction, came three days after the Soviet Union announced that it had rented three oil tankers to Kuwait to transport oil through the Gulf.

The source said, however, that the deal consisted of Kuwait transferring the registrations of five of its tankers to the Soviet Union. Three of the tankers are to operate regularly from Kuwait and two are to be in reserve.

Western and Arab sources said the agreement was signed in late March in Kuwait, during an unannounced visit there by the first deputy minister of the Soviet ministry that handles merchant shipping.

The Middle East source said Kuwait had sought to transfer to Soviet registration a larger portion of its fleet of approximately 20 tankers.

But he said U.S. agreement was expected on transferring registrations of another six to eight Kuwait tankers to the United States.

Western sources earlier had predicted U.S. approval for a transfer of registration to protect Kuwait oil tanker traffic in the Gulf.

Kuwait has sided with Iraq in the Iran-Iraq war, and its ships increasingly have been targets for Iranian aircraft.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said Tuesday that Moscow was prepared to provide warships to escort Soviet tankers in the Gulf.

A Western source expressed concern at the deepening Soviet involvement in the Gulf, saying the tanker deal "legitimized" the presence there of Soviet warships.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Small Studios Playing Bigger Role in Films

A decade ago, about 10 of the 100 or so Academy Award nominations a year were won by films released by small studios. The total this year was 36. In 1977, only one of the 20 acting nominations went to a nonmajor studio performance. This year, 11 of the 20 went to small studios.

"Platoon," winner of four awards including best picture, was produced by Hemdale. "A Room With a View," winner of three awards, was financed and distributed by Cinecom. The New York Times says the small producers and distributors are unanimous about the main reason for their success: The major studios have abandoned small, serious, risky films, the kind that often win prizes.

"The overhead, the cost of running a studio is so enormous that their movies must do \$100 million at the box office," said John Daly, chairman of Hemdale, which has also produced "Hoosiers." "So the daring, provocative, small-in-budget but high-in-heart pictures have found their way to Hemdale and companies like us."

Hollywood thus finds itself going the way of Broadway, where costs are so huge that only a smash hit can make money, giving rise to the more modest off-Broadway and even off-off-Broadway theaters. The Motion Picture Association of America says the average major studio film in 1986 cost \$16 million to make and \$7 million to market.

Bad Bridges: The 10 Worst States

Federal grants for bridge replacement and renovation, under the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982, in millions of dollars. Amount each state received was determined by the Federal Highway Administration according to the number of square feet of obsolete bridges. A total of \$6 billion was allocated through 1986.

Table with 2 columns: State, Amount. New York: \$556.3 million; Pennsylvania: \$386.4; Illinois: \$296.7; Texas: \$251.7; New Jersey: \$231.2; Louisiana: \$219.9; Missouri: \$215.7; Tennessee: \$213.1; North Carolina: \$179.5; Ohio: \$170.3

Source: Highway Budget Report, Federal Highway Administration, Annual Report, October, 1986.

Almost half of the bridges in the United States are structurally deficient, no longer able to carry the loads for which they were designed, the Federal Highway Administration says. Even before the sudden bridge collapse on Schoharie Creek in upstate New York this month, in which at least six persons were killed, the agency estimated that federal and state governments would spend more than \$20 billion in the next five years to repair major bridge defects, ranging from deck corrosion to fatigue in structural supports.

The average number of people per American household declined last year to a record low of 2.67, the U.S. Census Bureau reports. The average was 2.76 in 1980 and 3.14 in 1970. In part, the decline reflects the aging of the population, the bureau said. It cited fewer children per family, more one-parent families and more people living alone. The trend dates at least to the last century. The average number of people per household was 5.55 in 1850, 4.76 in 1900 and 3.37 in 1950. The bureau projects that the average will decline to 2.48 in the year 2000.

Shorter Talks: A ban on smoking in all public places was endorsed 55 percent to 43 percent in a Gallup survey. It also showed a slight majority for a ban on all forms of cigarette advertising, 49 percent to 47 percent. Ten years ago, an advertising ban was opposed, 54 percent to 36 percent. NBC's "Hill Street Blues" is ending after seven years. It has won 26 Emmy awards from the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences and is being rebroadcast on foreign networks.

A New York Times reader, Vivian Ronay Barry, reports seeing this seasonal message, in Easter-egg colors of yellow and sky blue, chalked on a wall near Manhattan's Central Park: BUNNY POWER NOW.

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

7 Countries Maintained Secrecy on Missile Ban

By John H. Cushman Jr., New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For more than four years, seven nations worked in secrecy to limit the export of large missiles suitable for nuclear warheads. On Thursday, as the controls were announced, the negotiators expressed relief and surprise that their work had not been disclosed ahead of time.

Had it been widely publicized, a U.S. official said, the task would have become more complex. The seven nations would have faced pressure from domestic industries and foreign customers, he said.

Countries that rely on imported missile technologies in their space programs might have sought to thwart the controls.

Officials said there had been two reports about the negotiations in Japanese newspapers, one a few months ago and one in 1983.

"We held our breath for two days, expecting questions, and nobody asked," an official said of the earlier report, which escaped Western attention.

Partly out of concern that news of the talks would become known, the seven nations put into effect on an informal basis in 1985 some of the controls that have now been adopted.

While there were limits to the restrictions that could be imposed, an official said, all the nations were worried about the danger of a spread of missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

The agreement, announced Thursday by the White House, was concluded on April 7 in an exchange of letters among the United States, Canada, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Japan.

The letters state that each country will refuse to export certain kinds of missiles or their components to most other countries.

The controls apply to technologies that would enable production of any missile or other unmanned vehicle capable of carrying a 1,100-pound (about 500-kilogram) warhead a distance of 190 miles (about 305 kilometers). It does not limit the sale of manned aircraft.

This definition was adopted, according to U.S. officials, because it describes the approximate weight of a crude nuclear device and the minimum distance at which such weapons would be militarily useful.

Although the effort to limit the spread is not new, U.S. officials said it gained impetus in 1982 on instructions from President Ronald Reagan.

A Pentagon official, speaking of the secrecy, said that about a year and a half ago, Senator John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio, pressed paralytic on the need to control space launching technologies.

A member of his staff, in preparing the testimony for the National Space Commission, an advisory body, questioned Pentagon officials and was warned of the need for discretion.

The official who described the incident Thursday said Mr. Glenn had compiled and did not mention the secret talks.

At least three cabinet members were kept informed. They were the secretary of state, the secretary of commerce and the secretary of defense since all three departments were involved in the negotiations.

On Thursday, they were congratulating themselves for having kept the rest of Washington largely in the dark.



Sergeant Clayton J. Lonetree, left in handcuffs, and Corporal Arnold Bracy, right in coat, former Marine guards at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, leave separate pre-trial hearings at Quantico, Virginia, to determine if they should face a court-martial on espionage charges.

Marines Won't Rule Out More Arrests

WASHINGTON — The commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps said Friday that he could not rule out additional arrests in the espionage affair at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

"We still have an on-going investigation and it would be very unwise for me to stand here and say there are not going to be any more," General Paul X. Kelley said at a news conference.

He said the focus of the investigation remained the U.S. mission in Moscow. Two Marine guards at the embassy are alleged to have become sexually involved with Soviet women and to have given Soviet agents access to sensitive areas of the embassy.

General Kelley, who is to retire on June 30, said he had taken two steps to improve the screening process for selecting Marine guards for diplomatic posts.

He said candidates would receive a full psychological screening and would have to appear before a review board of officers.

"I think this unfortunate incident should remind each of us that the KGB works around the clock, even here in Washington I might add, to exploit every human weakness and frailty," he said.

General Kelley said there had been an initial lack of cooperation among U.S. government agencies involved in the investigation, notably the Central Intelligence Agency.

He declined to give details but said, "We now have full inter-agency cooperation throughout the entire federal government."

Four Marine guards posted to the Soviet Union have been implicated in the affair.

Two have been charged with espionage and a third with failing to report unauthorized contacts with Soviet citizens. A fourth is being held on suspicion of espionage.

General Kelley said the Soviet Union was involved in a concerted effort to "degrade and humiliate" the image of the Marine Corps through its statements on the case.

Marshals Go To a Dinner For Hart, Seize Funds

Washington Post Service

DENVER — U.S. marshals walked into a fund-raising dinner for Gary Hart in Los Angeles and seized about \$30,000 in contributions to satisfy a writ obtained by one of the creditors of Mr. Hart's 1984 presidential campaign.

While Mr. Hart socialized with film stars at a \$500-per-person gathering at the Palace nightclub in Los Angeles to finance the 1988 presidential race he formally began Tuesday, the marshals produced a writ of attachment issued by a U.S. judge in Los Angeles and took the checks and cash.

John Freeman, acting chief marshal, said the seizure had been handled quietly in a corner of the nightclub. He said most of those at the dinner were unaware that their contributions had been seized.

The marshals acted to enforce a federal court judgment won by Semper-Moser Associates, a Culver City, California, firm that placed television advertisements for Mr. Hart in California in 1984.

The Hart campaign has reported an outstanding debt to Semper-Moser of \$105,412.80. Peter Semper-Moser said Thursday that he won a judgment of \$162,500 against the Hart campaign in December, including interest.

Mr. Hart owes \$13 million to about 60 creditors of his 1984 campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination. He has promised to settle with all of them before the first votes are cast in the 1988 primary campaign.

Short Takes

Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York is drawing only one third the audience of a cartoon character at 9 A.M. Sunday mornings on WNYW-TV. Last March, 220,000 households were tuned in to Danger Mouse, but then the mayor placed the mouse, and the ratings dropped to 70,000 households. At City Hall, where wags called it Danger Mouse versus Danger Mouse, Mayor Koch said: "I was thinking of inviting Danger Mouse to be a guest on my show. I suspect he'd be more interesting than any commissioner I could bring."

Defector Says Warsaw Pact Planned Invasion of Poland Over Solidarity

By Michael T. Kaufman, New York Times Service

WARSAW — Soviet, Czechoslovak and East German troops were twice poised to invade Poland in the 16 months before the Polish government crushed the Solidarity movement, according to an account by a defector from the Polish general staff.

The Polish émigré journal Kultura, published in Paris, has just published a long, detailed account of the time by Ryszard Kuklinski, who during that period was a colonel preparing for martial law while secretly reporting for the United States on military plans.

Mr. Kuklinski, who now is living under an assumed name in the United States, said Soviet generals took up residence in Poland and bullied and humiliated Polish leaders into crushing the Solidarity movement by threatening a full-scale attack similar to the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia.

The defector said that he and others in the Polish command had been drawing blueprints for a martial law clampdown on Solidarity officials precisely the time that Polish officials joined Lech Walesa, the union's leader, in the Gdansk shipyards to sign an agreement guaranteeing union rights and cultural freedoms.

Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman who first disclosed Mr. Kuklinski's existence in June, said this week that he would comment on Tuesday on the article, which was in the form of an interview.

Mr. Kuklinski, 57, was spirited out of Poland with his family a month before martial law was declared on Dec. 13, 1981, and he is now under a death sentence in Poland.

In the article, he said that he was involved in the 1968 attack on Czechoslovakia and that those experiences led him to see a similar scenario unfolding in Poland.

Throughout the article, the defector sought to portray himself as a patriot induced to spy by Moscow's heavy-handed attempts to dominate Poland and by his memories of 1970, when Polish troops quelled a protest against price increases by killing 44 persons.

Mr. Kuklinski described General Wojciech Jaruzelski, then head of the Polish Army and now the Polish leader, as often angry and still despising, and as trying to stall while Soviet generals demanded action to suppress the stirrings for labor pluralism that they called counterrevolution.

By the winter of 1984, the defector wrote, Soviet military leaders had drawn plans for a military invasion in the guise of Warsaw Pact maneuvers. Marshal Viktor G. Kulikov, the commander of the Warsaw Pact forces, was in Warsaw, according to Mr. Kuklinski, where he was seeking to put together a new Polish government comprising pro-Soviet hard-liners.

In all, the defector reported, 18 Soviet, Czechoslovak and East German divisions were to be ready to cross Polish borders on Dec. 5, while the Soviet and East German Baltic fleets were to maintain a blockade.

General Jaruzelski, reportedly was deeply upset and could not even convince the generals to eliminate from their plans the participation of East German troops, whose use he said would needlessly offend national pride.

At this point, General Eugeniusz Molczyk, one of the hard-line generals politically estranged against General Jaruzelski, appealed to the Soviet Defense Ministry to allow the Polish military to deal with Solidarity.

Mr. Kuklinski said that in the wake of the plea, but in probable consequence of strong expressions of concern from Western Europe and from the Carter administration, the invasion plans were shelved.

There followed a prolonged period during which the secret police targeted more than 6,000 opposition figures for arrest and kept several hundred under surveillance.

In the spring of 1981, the article said, General Jaruzelski sought a military strike, Marshal Kulikov led a group of 30 KGB and Soviet military officials to Poland to strengthen plans for martial law.

Again that spring, at Soviet insistence, 150,000 troops took part on short notice in Warsaw Pact maneuvers that Mr. Kuklinski regarded as a possible cover for an invasion.

Only 30,000 of the troops were Poles, and the non-Polish troops stayed on beyond their earlier scheduled departure.

When Polish officers asked about this, Marshal Kulikov reportedly replied that "the exercises were continuing because there was counterrevolution in Poland."

Mr. Kuklinski's attitude toward General Jaruzelski appears somewhat ambivalent. As noted by the defector's unidentified interviewer, Mr. Kuklinski's description of the events indicates that General Jaruzelski, and even more, Stanislaw Kanis, who was then prime minister, sought to delay martial law for as long as possible.

On the other hand, Mr. Kuklinski rejects the view that by finally imposing martial law on Dec. 13, 1981, General Jaruzelski had a choice of either martial law or a much harsher and damaging Soviet invasion.

Long-time residents said the show of strength by the Democrats, who polled only 8 percent of the vote five years ago, was the biggest mass political act since the 1966 student movement that toppled Mr. Sukarno from power.

The Democratic Party has proved the biggest surprise in the run-up to the poll, attracting wide support by evoking memories of Indonesia's first president, who died broken and disgraced in 1970.

The little-known leadership of the Democratic Party, whose main wing Mr. Sukarno founded more than 50 years ago, held its rally on the final day of campaigning for general elections across the huge archipelago with the world's fifth-largest population.

The party's supporters, wearing red shirts emblazoned with Mr. Sukarno's profile, aimed to stage the kind of mass rally that he was famous for.

Indonesians go to the polls next Thursday to elect 400 members to the national parliament as well as representatives to provincial and local assemblies. Another 100 seats

in the national assembly are reserved for military appointees.

A five-day cooling off period begins Saturday in which all campaign activities are banned and security officials will be tearing down posters and banners.

At least eight people have been killed and dozens more injured in electoral violence since campaigning began March 24. But officials said the level of violence was lower than in the last polls in 1982, when 60 people died.

The ruling Golkar party is expected to maintain its comfortable majority in parliament, but its chairman, General Sudharmono, retreated from earlier predictions that the party would garner 70 percent of the vote.

He said Thursday night that Golkar would be happy with 60 percent of the vote, adding that even with 50 percent the party would still have a majority in parliament. A Golkar official said earlier this week that the party had not anticipated the new strength of the Democratic Party and was expecting to lose support to it.

He also said there is a need to show greater sensitivity to regional concerns about French nuclear testing and the issue of independence for New Caledonia.

Australian officials said that on a visit to Vanuatu in March, emissaries of the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, had made preparations to open a diplomatic mission and had offered to provide

as much as \$29 million in aid and investment.

The mission in Vanuatu's capital, Port Vila, would be Libya's first in the South Pacific. Both French and Australian officials have expressed fears that it could serve as a base for subversion against New Caledonia and other Pacific islands aligned with the West.

Mr. Hawke said that Australia was closely monitoring reports that Libya would give paramilitary training to members of the ruling party in Vanuatu, a faction of the independence movement in New Caledonia and a small group of rebels fighting from bases along the border of Papua New Guinea against Indonesian control of Irian Jaya.

Australian officials said that about 20 men from Vanuatu and New Caledonia had attended Libyan training courses since September 1984. They said that the courses included instruction in the use of weapons and explosives.

They said that another 50 trainees were expected to travel to Libya from Vanuatu in the next few months. Both the New Caledonian and Irian Jaya independence groups have representatives in Port Vila.

The officials also said that Libya would hold a conference on anti-colonialism in the South Pacific later this month.

Shaban Gasbut, the secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau, or embassy, in Canberra, said in March that Libya would consider providing "any assistance" to help indigenous Melanesians gain independence in New Caledonia.

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Sukarno's Old Party Holds Big Rally On Final Day of Election Campaign

Reuters

JAKARTA — Hundreds of thousands of supporters of the resurgent Indonesian Democratic Party, founded by former President Sukarno, swarmed through Jakarta on Friday in one of the biggest demonstrations in years.

Police estimates of the size of the crowd ranged from 500,000 to one million as the party took over the streets of the capital, turning its main thoroughfares into a sea of red, the party's color.

Long-time residents said the show of strength by the Democrats, who polled only 8 percent of the vote five years ago, was the biggest mass political act since the 1966 student movement that toppled Mr. Sukarno from power.

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U.S. Indicts 5 Europeans For Fraud

Reuters

NEW YORK — Five European businessmen, working with a man linked to the Palestine Liberation Organization, have been indicted in New York on charges of trying to sell \$640 million of worthless Indonesian promissory notes.

Robert Morgenthau, district attorney for Manhattan, said Thursday that the five were caught when they tried to sell the notes to an undercover police officer posing as a businessman.

The Indonesian government assisted in the investigation, officials said. Mr. Morgenthau said the Bank of Indonesia had advised investment houses around the world that the securities were worthless.

The notes were provided to the five businessmen by Hassan Zaidi, who the New York police said had ties to the P.L.O.

According to Mr. Morgenthau, Mr. Zaidi, who lives in Damascus and is wanted on fraud charges in Britain and West Germany, had \$3.5 billion of the worthless notes. Mr. Morgenthau said, because he is beyond U.S. jurisdiction.

The five businessmen allegedly tried to sell the securities in the United States at steep discounts. Mr. Morgenthau said it was not known whether any of the remaining \$2.9 billion of notes were bought abroad.

Indicted were: Odd Bergen, 53, and Dag Moller, 29, both of Norway; Gilbert Hubert Thierry, 51, and Richard Semper, 36, both of France; and Eric Gaecckler, 53, West Germany.

Colonel Cabanlig said the weapons included machine guns, high-powered rifles and anti-tank rockets.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia said recently that his government was concerned over reports that Libya had offered aid, including money, arms and paramilitary training, to radical groups on South Pacific islands.

He accused Libya of promoting terrorism, conflict and unrest in the region under the pretext of establishing diplomatic and commercial ties.

In response, a spokesman for the Libyan Foreign Ministry said Tuesday that Libya's presence in the Pacific was intended to foster cooperation and progress there.

He said that Mr. Hawke had made the allegations to help the United States and France in their attempts to "continue their domination and manipulation of the region."

Australian officials said Mr. Hawke's comments had followed extensive surveillance of Libyan activities in the Asia-Pacific region by intelligence agencies of Australia and other countries.

In March, Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand urged Pacific island nations to be wary of Libyan offers of aid.

Australia and New Zealand recently announced expanded cooperation on defense and security for the South Pacific. Officials of both countries have said they believe that the best means of countering Soviet and Libyan attempts to woo the small, developing islands in the region is for non-Communist countries in the Pacific basin, including the United States and Japan, to offer aid and investment.

They also have said there is a need to show greater sensitivity to regional concerns about French nuclear testing and the issue of independence for New Caledonia.

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New Libyan Interest in Pacific

Gadhafi May Aid Rebels in Effort to Harm U.S., France

By Michael Richardson, International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Anti-government Moslem guerrillas in the Philippines, Melanesian separatists in New Caledonia and the government of Vanuatu are all encouraging Libya to become actively involved in their causes, according to Western officials in the region.

These officials see any Libyan intervention as an unwelcome addition to increased Soviet interest in the area.

Some Western analysts say that Libya is stepping up its activities in the South Pacific in retaliation for setbacks it has suffered in the last six months in Chad, where France and the United States are providing military assistance to government forces that have driven Libyan troops from the northern part of the country.

These analysts say that the Soviet Union is eager to counter the U.S. naval presence in the Pacific and destabilize Western interests there. Moscow decries this, insisting that it is interested only in peaceful cooperation.

Western analysts have said there is evidence that Libya recently resumed supplying arms to Moslem rebels in the southern Philippines. The rebels have been fighting for independence since the early 1970s.

Colonel Eduardo Cabanlig, the commander of a marine brigade on Sulu island in the southern Philippines, said last week that a shipment of about 2,400 weapons for Moslem rebels had arrived in March from a foreign country that he did not identify. Analysts said they believed that Libya was the source of the arms.

Colonel Cabanlig said the weapons included machine guns, high-powered rifles and anti-tank rockets.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Siemens Seeks to End Politicking in CGCT Bid

FRANKFURT — Siemens AG said it has asked the West German government to ease lobbying efforts aimed at promoting Siemens' bid to win control of Compagnie Générale de Télécommunications, which is owned by the French government.

France Sets Price Of 140 Francs In BIMP Offer

PARIS — The French Finance Ministry said Friday it had set a share price of 140 francs (\$23) for the public offering of stock in Banque Industrielle et Mobilière Privée, which begins Tuesday.

Amoco Corp. Is Reported to Be Winner in Bidding for Dome

The Globe and Mail said that Dome management had come under extensive pressure from senior Canadian Energy Department officials to accept the TransCanada offer.

The newspaper, quoting what it called sources close to negotiations, did not disclose financial details of the purported agreement.

He is described as a tough, secretive, blunt, impulsive, authoritarian and sometimes insensitive executive who insists on total loyalty from his managers, works 65-hour weeks, and enjoys his life-style thoroughly.

Euro-Commercial Paper

Table with columns for Issuer, Maturity, Bid, Ask, and Price. Includes sections for 15-45 days, 76-105 days, 106-135 days, 136-165 days, and 166-183 days.

Company Results

Table with columns for Company Name, Revenue, Net Income, and EPS. Includes sections for United States, Canada, and International.

AIRBUS: Pierson Is Confident of Go-Ahead on A-340

(Continued from first finance page) He is described as a tough, secretive, blunt, impulsive, authoritarian and sometimes insensitive executive who insists on total loyalty from his managers, works 65-hour weeks, and enjoys his life-style thoroughly.

GM Raises Idea Of Halting Car Assembly in U.S.

DETROIT — General Motors Corp. will have to stop assembling cars in the United States if it cannot make itself more competitive, according to its chief labor negotiator.

One Airbus director said that Mr. Pierson often resents his short leash. He does not have the same leeway as his U.S. competitors in setting prices.

Mr. Pierson was philosophical about the constraints, saying that they were part of the job. "It is my job to keep them happy, and I often call on them to help me in sales campaigns," he said.

TRADE: U.S. Acts Against Japan

(Continued from Page 1) promised to stop "dumping" semiconductors, or computer chips, at prices far below their true value, and to open its market more fully to U.S. computer chip sales.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 17 April 1987

Large table listing various international funds with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and Performance.

World Stock Markets

Table showing closing prices in local currencies for various world stock markets as of April 17, 1987.

Tokyo

Table showing stock market data for Tokyo, including various indices and individual stock prices.

Toronto April 16

Table showing Canadian stock market data for Toronto on April 16, 1987.

High Low Close Chg.

Table showing high, low, close, and change for various stocks and indices.

PSA Says Halt To Union Talks Hurt US Air Bid

SAN DIEGO — USAIR Group Inc.'s proposed \$400 million acquisition of Pacific Southwest Airlines appears to be in jeopardy following the collapse of contract talks with the Teamsters union, a spokesman for PSA said Friday.

Vertical advertisements on the right edge of the page, including 'Maple Leaf Flyers', 'GM Raises Idea', and 'PSA Says Halt'.

SPORTS

In Kansas City, 'Bo' Is Becoming a Nickname for Superman

By Peter Alfano
New York Times Service
KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Conversations temporarily cease. Visits to the rest room are delayed. Vendors find it convenient to be at the head of the line...

After eight games, as he prepares for his first appearance in Yankee Stadium this weekend, Jackson is batting .452 with 3 home runs and 13 runs batted in...

shoulder, a remembrance from his days as an all-America football running back at Auburn, where Jackson built a reputation that eventually earned him the Heisman Trophy in 1985.

means," he said. "To come this fast is unusual, but don't expect too much. Just enjoy what you're seeing while the ride lasts."

McRae played on the Cincinnati Reds teams of the 1970s, numbering Johnny Bench, Tony Perez, Pete Rose, Ken Griffey and George Foster among his teammates...



'I was gonna do what I was gonna do. And if I suffered for it, then it was my decision.'

Maple Leafs, Jets, Flyers Gain Finals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The National Hockey League's last-place finishers of the past two seasons will meet Tuesday night to begin a division championship series...



Michael Jordan went over Randy Wittman of the Hawks to score two of his 61 points in a game the Bulls lost, 117-114.

Jordan Gets 61 Points, but Not Enough

By Mike Downey
Los Angeles Times Service
CHICAGO — Michael Jordan scored 61 points Thursday night and became the first player in 24 years — and the only man other than Wilt Chamberlain — to score 3,000 in a National Basketball Association season.



Catcher Mike Scioscia of the Dodgers stopped Joey Cora from scoring in a game the Padres won in 10 innings.

Strawberry Homers, Adds to Phils' Woes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PHILADELPHIA — Darryl Strawberry extended his hitting streak Thursday night and helped prolong the Philadelphia Phillies' misery.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP
go, Carmelo Martinez doubled in Tony Gwynn with none out in the 10th to beat Los Angeles...

NHL PLAYOFFS

Wings, last in the league last season, had swept the Chicago Blackhawks in the other division semifinal, so the Maple Leafs next meet the Red Wings in a championship series that will match two of the original six teams in the NHL.

at 16:18 of the third with his third goal of the series. The Jets, who were swept by Calgary in the first round of last year's playoffs, will play the Edmonton Oilers in the Smythe final starting Tuesday in Edmonton, Alberta.

He was 22 of 38 shooting for the game, and 17 of 21 on free throws. He also led the Bulls in rebounds, with 10, and in steals, with four.

After Wilkins barely beat the 24-second clock with a game-winning shot over Jordan, Jordan missed the eight-footer under triple-team pressure and Wilkins followed with one of two free throws before Jordan hit the rim on the desperation 55-footer at the horn.

Strawberry would find it hard to improve on his season's start. He has hit in all eight of his games and has a major-league high 15 RBI.

Northern Dancer Retired as Sire
The Associated Press
CHESAPEAKE CITY, Maryland — Northern Dancer, the greatest stallion in the history of thoroughbred racing, has been retired from the breeding shed at the age of 26.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Table with columns for team, score, and inning. Includes American League and National League results.

Basketball

Table with columns for team, score, and quarter. Includes NBA Standings and NHL Division Semifinals.

Tennis

Table with columns for player names and match results.

Hockey

Table with columns for team, score, and period. Includes NHL Division Semifinals.

Transition

Table with columns for team, score, and inning. Includes Major League Standings.

World Championships

Table with columns for team, score, and inning. Includes World Championships results.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

Table with columns for destination, services, and contact info. Includes Health Services, Legal Services, and more.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Table with columns for category, service, and contact info. Includes Hotels, Antiques, Books, and more.

COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES

Table with columns for institution, location, and contact info. Includes Kennington Degree, Pacific Western University, and more.

ESORTS & GUIDES

Table with columns for service, location, and contact info. Includes Caprice-Ny, London Student-Secretary, and more.

